NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875.-TRIPLE SHEET.

LOUISIANA'S BONDAGE.

SHERIDAN REASSERTS HIS CHARGES. HE DERIDES THE PROTESTS MADE, AND INTIMATES THAT THE CLERGY HAVE ULTRED FALSEHOODS -A STATEMENT OF MURDERS IN LOUISIANA TO DE FURNISHED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—The following dispatches are published here :

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7, 1875. To W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, Washington D. C.: Several prominent people here have for the last few days been passing resolutions and manufacturing senti-mental protests for Northern political consumption. They seem to be trying to make martyrs of themselves. It cannot be done at this late day. There have been too many bleeding negro and ostracized white citizens for their statements to be believed by fair-minded people. Bist p Wilmer protests against my telegram of the 4th inst., forgetting that ou Saturday last he testified under oath before the Congressional Committee condition of affairs was substantially as bad as reported by me. I shall soon send you a statement of the number of murders committed in State during the last three or four years, the perpetrators of which are still unpunished. I think th number will startle. It will be up in the thousands. The city is perfectly quiet. No trouble is apprehened. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8.

W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

1 shall send you this evening a report of affairs as they actually occurred here on the 4th instant. My telegram to you of that date, and those of the 5th and 6th instants, so truthful of the condition of affairs in this section, and strike so near the water line, that ministers of the Gospel and others are appealed to to keep the ship from sinking. Human life has been held too cheaply in this P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

HAS LOUISIANA A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT T

METTER FROM THE HON. HENRY C. DIBBLE, REPUB-LICAN COUNSEL, TO REPRESENTATIVE FOSTER-AN HISTORICAL RESUME OF THE POLITICAL TROUBLES OF THE STATE FROM A REPUBLICAN POINT OF VIEW-THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT THE PRODUCT OF A REVOLUTION-RECONSTRUC-TION A SECOND TIME PROPOSED.

Taw-Orleans, Jan. 8.—The following letter was sent to the Hon. Chas. Foster, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Louisiana Affairs:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 8. To Hon. Chas. Foster, Chairman of the Sub-Committee

on Louisiana Affairs.
DEAR Sin: It was made my duty to appear before your Committee during its sessions in New-Orleans as counsel for the State organization of the Republican party. In that capacity I have endeavored to do what I could to present the strongest case for our side. You are aware, also, that I have held, and now held an office tion I have consistently supported the State Govern chatever I could to aid in such financial and political reforms as it has been the policy of this Government to effect. Consistent and conscientious in this course, I have no regret to express, and no further explanation to make; but to-day, looking at the situation in Louisiana from a higher standpoint than that indicated by my past relations to the Government, considering the troubled state of affairs, not as a politiciau, but as a cirizen of the Commenwealth, I feel constrained to offer your Committee

It seems to me that Congress and the country at large will be unable to solve the problem presented by the Louisiana case unless they consider that everything that has occurred in this State since the election of 1872 Law, and violative of those fundamental rules and prin lose eight of the extraordinary condition of politi al so social, political, and economical surroundings. There existed at that time, and has since the close of the war, Republicans. This intolerance, which too often found expression, unhappally, in acts of intimidation, oppres Registration, Constabulatory and Metropolitan Police haws which have been so severely, and in some respectso justly animadverted upon by the Republican press oughout the country. These measures of the Repulbean party had vested in the Governor of the State a degree of power scarcely exercised by any severeign in the world; and yet the passage of these laws was justifiable in a degree by the necessity of affording protection to the weak and unturored blacks, whose political rights were constantly threatened by the more powerful class and large portion of the whites. The Governor elected under the Reconstruction laws was, and continued to be until his defection, the leader of the Republican party, as represented in the General Assembly. Up to the time he abandoned his affiliation, he continued to have the upusual authority to which I have adverted; there! fore, when he determined to unite his political fortunes with the opposition, he took to them that waich made his accession valuable to them-almost absolute execu live powers. The Republican lenders in this State, and I, among them since, sincerely and truly believe that our party had a large majority in 1872, and that Gov. Kellogg and his associates on the State ticket would have been elected by such a majority, had the election been fair and honest, but they were actually chosen by the votes actually east by a reduced majority. We charged them, and have ever since continued to chargeand we have conclusively shown to the Senate Commitracy, used his unusual executive power in the appointment of officers who manipulated the registration and the election so as to change and alter the result.

attempted to pack the Returning Board, and to effect this end he overthrew the local judiciary by violence. These first measures and subsequent acts were beyond the Constitution and beyond the law. They were revo-Intionary in the fullest sense of the term. It was during this period that I said from the bench, while examining an issue that arose out of the disturbed condition of tion. Since that time, parrounded as I have been by so much violence and wreng-doing, I have sometimes lost faith in my generation; but now, when I calmly and hopefully look to the future, and contemplate time when these Louisiana troubles shall be remembered by a republican people only as a horrible dream, I still believe that I truly comprehend the spirit of our republican government. Revolution lence. Out of these efforts to strangle the voice of a majority of the people of the State sprang the extraordinary and no less revolutionary proceedings which resulted in the installation of the administration of Gov. Kellogg. Had the first effort succeeded there would have been established a government by fraud and revolution. The second effort did succeed, and a Government was established by revolution and armed intervention of the powers of the Federal Government. In this view I believe I am consistent. I have never looked upon the existing Government in any other hized, however, by the President, by the House of Representatives of the United States, and by the Zudiciary of the State. I believe its acts should have full force and effect, and personally I have rendered it che erful obedience and support because I conscientiously believe that it was the choice of a majority of the voters.

Passing now to the events of 1874, we find these were

repeated-the revolutions and counterrevolutions which attended the election of 1872. During this interval of two years the administration of Gov. Kellogg curried or the Government, making and exe-cuting the laws. To this Government the Republican masses gave support, while the opposition yleided in sullen obedience. The spirit of intolerance toward their opponents began again to manifest itself

approached, found expression in sincere and bitter hatred. Gov. Kellogg and his associates had done what they could; it was of no avail. They had reduced the taxes; that counted for nothing. They checked indiscriminate appropriations for private purposes, which had characterized previous assemblies; no thanks. They had carried on the Government at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars less than it cost for a like period under the other Administration, but still there was no less opposition, and bitterness, and hatred manifested against every one connected with public office. All this demonstrates that, in the experiment of establishing and maintaining a government over a people, there is but one alternative as to form. Either you must establish an absolute government, and enforce obedience and outward respect, or you must have the partisan press and designing politicians have so tortured and misrepresented the facts attending the election of 1872, that I doubt not the great majority of the opposition sincerely believed that Gov. Kellogg was not elected, and that he was in law and in fact a usurper; and so they cried, as with one voice, that no good could come out of Nazreth, and refused to give credit, when the future will accord it. Tais sullen discontent found vent in numerous acts of violence and bloodshed, notably the massacre in Grant Parish, the assessination of Judge Crawford and the District-Attornev of his Court : disturbances at Attakapas, murder at Cousbatt, and Innumerable personal assaults and acts of oppression and intimidation against the blacks in different parts of the State. Finally, this spirit discontent was organized, and manifested in a politico-military body itself took the name of the White League. This body fell under the leadership of more discreet and better thinking men, whose influence was sufficient to check in a great degree further instances of outrages on the blacks, and the entire energies of the embryo army were systematically directed to the overthrow of the State Government. The election was to be carried, right or wrong.

The emeute of the 14th of September was unpremeditated, but an accident, or rather the incident of the selzure of certain arms, presented the opportunity, and the real purpose of the League was shown. The events of that day are historical, and I need only refer to them. The election approached. We were to select a House of Representatives entire, 18 Senators out of 26, and a State Treasurer. Should the opposition sweep everything they would only then have one brauch of the General Assembly and one of the financial officers; but it soon became mani fest that it was their intention to seize the entire Government by some revolutionary means. An election say, that the opposition believe they elected a large majority of the House and a State Treasurer, while, on the other hand, the Republicans believe that when the registration closed they were fully 20,000 ahead. Knowing of the systematic, intimidaion, throughout the greater part of the State, and considering the flagrant irregularities in several parishes, it is believed that the Returning Board should prevent the consummation of a gigantic wrong, and return those members elected who argument as they put it, but looking at the whole affair dispassionately and calmly, it presents itself to me in this aspect: A revolution has been set on foot by the Opposition, aided by the White League, to seize the Government. A counter revolution was the result. The disturbance attending the attempt to organize the resulted from the events I have detailed. The evidence which was offered to your Committee establishes, I think, what would not be denied here, that the Opposition, supported by the White League as a military organization, had a projected plan for the seizure of the State Government by a bold coup d'etat; but again occurred a counter revolution and the coup d'etat was rudely prevented by the timely interference of Federal

With this historical resame before you I now ask you, Sir, to consider with me the inquiry, has Louisiana a republican form of government ! I answer without besitation and unequivocally, no. The existing government ment is not the product of an election duly ascertained by regular process of law, but of a revolution, or rather of a counter revolution, set in motion to check another. It is not my purpose to discuss the clause of the Constitution which guarantees to each State a republican foraof government with the purpose to define such a form of government. I will rest content with the suggestion that I have called the attention of Congress to, on the existing government in one of the States which is not pled in 1867. The State was then reconstructed. Let the process be repeated, and, may hap, with the experience we have had we can do better; we can scarcely do worse. I care not what plan be adopted so that we may have eace and order, perfect fairness, and equal justice for ail. I have the honor, Sir, to be your ob'd servant,

HENRY C. DIBBLE.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE. MR. THURMAN'S RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY AMENDED AND ADOPTED-A CALM AND MODERATE REVIEW OF THE CASE BY SENATOR BAYARD-THE OUT-RAGE STORIES REHEARSED BY MESSRS. MORTON

AND SARGENT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The resolution of inquiry nto the affairs of Louisiana, as amended by Messrs. Conkling and Morton, passed the Senate to-night after a long and very animated debate, participated in by Messrs. Bayard, Morton, Gordon, and others. Mr. Bayard's speech of two hours was a calm and moderate review of the whole question, following the same general line of argument which the other Democratic members had pursued, and carrying additional weight because of its elevated tone and freedom from bitterness. He read from the Mas-sachusetts Bill of Rights to show how carefully guarded was each department of the Government, and how plainly marked were the functions of each, so that the Executive had no control over the legislative branch, but that they were coordinate in their functions, and said that for the Governor of a State to attempt to control the Legislature by his own power or by aid of Federal troops wassimply usurpation. The Legislature of Louisiana was peacefully organized, but United States soldiers expelled five men who were legally occupying their seats. In the same way did Cromwell expel those members of Parliament who displeased him, leaving behind the fag end, which has been a byword till the present time. But this very "Rump" Parliament he dismissed in disgust in five years. Shall not history repeat itself, he asked, and New-Orleans witness the expulsion of the illegally returned and retained Legislature 1 Sheridan, a rough soldier, a servant of the people, not a master; educated at the public cost, accustomed to warfare, was sent to New-Orleans secretly, not by orders known to the public; consulted with Kellogg and his friends and in less than three days draws from his pocket his order of command, and sends his first telegram announcing his discovery of a widespread feeling of lawlessness. From his dispatch calling the people "banditti," we might well ask, Has he not forgotten the right of a State to establish a militia; the right of the people to trial by jury instead of by a drumhead court-martial? He has either forgotten these things or he rides rough-shod over them. If the cavalry officer, with his bloody sword, is stronger than these constitutional guarantees, it is time that the people knew it. Read his dispatches, said Mr. gayard, and see if he is fit to breathe the air of a free republic. Burke said that he could not indict a whole people, but "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," and Sheridan can indiet the whole Southern 'people as " banditti.' this the language of a United States officer or that of the captain of the Janizaries of some Oriental monarch? No dispatch from a Russian Czar to oppressed Poland ever exceeded this dispatch in ernelty. If there were the tone in the Executive

Mr. Thurman desired to exercise his right of close ing the debate, but wished the matter postponed till Monday on account of his all health, unless other Senators desired to speak, and he accordingly actively, which, as the period of the general election made a motion to that effect. This motion

his name as Lieutenant-General.

there once was, he would never again have signed

developed an intense desire on the part of called for at the earliest possible mement, and not to allow a single day to clapse, through any action of theirs, before having all the facts laid before the Senate. Mr. Sherman protested, in the most foreible manner, against any further discussion before all the facts were made known, and was much concerned that speeches had been made against officers of the army tending to cause excitement among the people. Mr. Conkling, in the most solemn manner assured the Senate that the whole discussion had been going on in the dark, without any correct information, and that, when the official documents were forthcoming, members might find that they had been entirely wrong. Mr. Tip-ton raised his voice, desiring the post-ponement of the debate until Monday. in order that he might hear from his people. His State was a sparsely settled one and had suffered severely from the grasshoppers, but a greater curse than the grasshopper was the United States Army. Mr. Morton made a slight reference to certain outrages, assassinations, murders, and intimidations, which he claimed had occurred at the South during the last decade. The catalogue grows longer day by day. On Tuesday, the number of those slain was greater than those killed in most modern battles, while to-day it was stated that more men had been kitled in Louisiana since 1868, on account of color and politics, than had fallen in all the Indian wars during the past twenty years. He saw a deliberate plan to seize the governments of Louisiana and of Mississippi, and there seemed to be & deliberate plot to exterminate every Republican Government at the South, so that the Democrate might elect a President in 1876. He stated that there had been a vast system of intimidation in Georgia during the last four years, the reason for this statement being found in the fact that in 1868 there was a Republican majority of 10,000, which in 1872 was changed to a Democratic one of 58,000; and how could such a state of things be brought about, he asked, except by intimidation?

Mr. Gordon vaioly endeavored to correct some of Mr. Morton's statements, but the latter seemed unwilling to allow him any opportunity until the close of his speech, when Mr. Gordon said that his predecessor, Mr. Hill, had been a Republican, but had changed his vote at the last election, like many others, for some reason, probably the same that had effected a like change in Indiana, Ohio, New-York, and Massachusetts. Mr. Sargent ably seconded Mr. Morton in his efforts to make public the murders, assassinations, &c., prevalent at the South, and exposed the "series of tactics" practiced by the Democrats in "whistling down the wind" these outrages. He said that Democrats might clamor and howl through a "subsidized press," but the people would not be deceived. He approved of the term "banditti," as used by Sheridan.

Mr. Thurman concluded the debate by declaring that all the talk about murders and outrages was intended to hide the main question, but that such men as the Republican ex-Attorney General and one of the oldest editors in New-York, would be able to see through this blind and reveal the important point which had been the subject of discussion. Mr. Schurz introduced a resolution this afternoon to the effect that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights, and gave notice that he should call it up on

MR. BUTLER'S BILL FOR A NEW ELECTION. AN ELECTION FOR A LEGISLATURE AND STATE OFFI CERS PROVIDED FOR TO BE HELD MAY 4.

[BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- Mr. Butler's bill for a new election in Louisiana provides that on the 4th of May, 1875, an election shall be held for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Elections, and for such Senators and members of the House as ought to have been chosen on the 4th of November, 1874; also, for the appointment by the President of three suitable persons to be Superintendents of Election, who shall appoint two State Registrars, to be members of opposite political parties, who shall make a new registration. The bill very elaborately defines the duties of all the election officers, and further provides that the dection returns shall be sent to New-Orleans, and three days after the supervisors of election shall make the returns to the registrars, who, within 10 days thereafter, shall open the ballots in the presence of the Saperintendents, who, after certifying these duly elected, shall publish the result in two newspapers, and the persons thus elected shall assemble at Mechanics' Institute in New-Orleans on the second Monday after the date of the promulgation of the result, and on the first Monday thereafter the Governor and all the other State officers thus elected shall be the recognized officers, with terms to terminate as if they had been elected in November, 1872, and 1874. One section of the bill authorizes the President to use any portion of the army or navy to carry out the provisions of the bill, and appropriates \$200,000 to defray the pr per ex

GOSSIP IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

ANOTHER CABINET COUNCIL-DISPATCHES RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT DISCUSSED BUT WITHHELD FROM THE PUBLIC-THE PROPOSED MESSAGE TO BE SENT IN NEXT WEEK - RUMOR THAT THREE CABINET OFFICERS HAVE EXPRESSED THEIR DIS-APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE-A RE-PUBLICAN CAUCUS TO BE HELD TO-NIGHT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- At the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, considerable time was devoted to the discussion of the Louisiana question, but, as far as can be learned, no definite action was taken in regard to any change of policy. A number of dispatches which had been received by the President and the Secretary of War were read, but for reasons not given it was concluded to withhold them at present from the press. It has been suggested that the latest experience of the Administration in publishing its dispatches and those of its military representatives has not been such as to encourage any further appeals to the people through those channels.

The special message which the President intends to prepare and send to Congress next week was spoken of, but its terms were not discussed as the documents with which he is to accompany it are not yet ready, and the message will not be prepared until he has those in his hands. The reports that the President intended to send the message in to-day, and all surmises as to its contents, were, therefore, wholly without foundation, all the positive information about the matter that has yet been given by authority having been contained in THE TRIBUNE dispatches of Wednesday evening.

A rumor is affoat in Washington this evening that Secretaries Fish and Bristow and Postmaster-Gene ral Jewell informed the President to-day that they did not approve the course that has been pursued in New-Orleans, and especially that they strongly disapproved of the tone and matter of Sheridan's dis patches, and of the interference of the military in organization of the Legislature. Information of a character sufficiently definite to authorize either a positive affirmation or denial of this rumor cannot be obtained to-night, and it is, therefore, given as a part of the political gossip of the evening.

Just as the House adjourned to-day a Republican caucus was announced for to-morrow evening. The object of this is to determine, if possible, upon some definite policy in regard to Southern affairs. The sentiment among the Republicans undoubtedly is in favor of bringing about a settlement of affairs in See Seventh Page

THE PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

EXAMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVES PAR-SONS AND SCHUMAKER.

MR. PARSONS MAKES A STATEMENT OF HIS CONNEC TION WITH THE COMPANY-THE MONEY PAID HIM A FER FOR LEGAL SERVICES-NO MONEY PAID TO CONGRESSMEN TO HIS KNOWLEDGE-MR. SCHUMAKER'S EXAMINATION DISCREDITABLE TO HIMSELF-HE DECLINES TO ANSWER QUES-TIONS ON THE GROUND OF PROFESSIONAL HONOR-THE SUM OF \$265,000 PROVED TO HAVE

BEEN DISBURSED BY HIM.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-The Pacific Mail inquiry sefore the Ways and Means Committe is continued slowly, and if the Committee are conscientiously and vigorously pushing the matter to the end, they have a strange way of showing it. Their sessions each day are about an hour or an hour and a half long, and the witnesses are allowed the utmost latitude in their statements and fill the reports with negative and irrelevant matter. If the investigation is to be continued in the same manner, the prospects of finishing it at the present session are very slight. It is hardly to be supposed that the Committee seeks to delay and obstruct the inquiry, and yet if such was their object they could scarcely pursue a more successful course. If the same course is continued, there need be no hope that the Committee will have time to bestow on the current business of the session, an unusual amount of which is already upon their calendar. Two witnesses were examined to-day, Representa-

tives Parsons and Schumaker. The former read a written statement, in which he gave at length his connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy matter and made a case in favor of himself which impressed the Committee strongly. He was employed by Stockwell, the former President of the company, attorney he had been for many years, to assist in obtaining the increased subsidy. His duties consisted in obtaining statistics, writing arguments, and in visiting Congressmen and urging the wisdom of the subsidy. He was not at the time a member of Congress, but was a Marshal of the Supreme Court, and had, as he thought, a right to practice his profession as a lawyer. His statement and cross-examination were frank and open, and he affirmed the most earnest manner that he never paid a member of Congress a dollar; that he never knew of a dollar being paid; that he was never consulted by Irwin or anybody else as to the expenditure of money in Washington or elsewhere, to secure the subsidy, and no facts in his crossexamination were developed in contradiction of his words. Besides the receipt of a pretty heavy fee for a little work, Mr. Parsons, by his statement, seems not to have been guiltless of any serious offense. The Committee did not pursue the inquiry far enough to learn of Mr. Parson's stock transactions in connec stocks af the Company before the subsidy was suggested, while it was pending, and since its passage, and had had transactions with Mr. Stockwell, but these were his private affairs, and he supposed the Committee did not desire to inquire into them. It has been suggested that the carrying of stocks by the Company was a favorite way it had for the payment of obligations, and that in some cases large profits were realized on the rise of the stock after the subsidy was passed. Mr. Parsons's fees in full for services and expenses were \$13,500.

The examination of Mr. Schumaker, while it was very amusing, was most trivial and discreditable on his part, lacking alike in personal dignity and in respect for the Committee. A more evasive and loquacious witness is rarely seen, and from the manner in which he persisted in misunderstanding the questions, and in answering questions that were not asked, and his advoitness in turning from the point to some subordinate fact, it was plain to be seen that his experience at the bar and in Congress had not been lost upon him. It was early to be seen that it was not his purpose to help the Committee in tracing the corruptions of recept of \$975,000 from Irwin, but said that he retained only about \$10,000 of the money for himself. He, too, had been counsel for the Company, and when any question calculated to bring out anything was asked him, he answered that it was a confidential transaction or communication between client and counsel. His object was quickly seen. He regarded everybody as a client from whom he received money, and everybody to whom he paid money was also a client. This fact was clearly established by his examination, namely, that he disbursed \$25,000 of the corruption fund. He said he took the \$275,000 check to the Brooklyn Trust Company to have it broken up, and he gave directions that it should be forwarded in smailer sums to his clients in New-York. By some 'mistake, it would appear to be not a very slight one, he was credited with \$125,000 of the money, but this he subsequently paid out in personal checks of his own. He went to the office of the Trust Company and ndorsed three checks of \$50,000 each, and directed them to be sent to his clients in New-York. One of them, however, he subsequently brought to Washington, and had it cashed by Riggs & Co., the proceeds of which he disbursed as directed by his client. When he first took the stand he acknowledged that he had been the counsel of Irwin, of Stockwell, and of the Pacific Mail Company, but he refused to indicate the names of his other pretended clients. Just before the time for the adjournment arrived, he announced with quite a flourish that he would stand for the principles of honor and keep the secrets of his clients if he had to walk out of Congress or suffer any other

punishment. His examination was not finished, and he will probably take the stand to-morrow. If he persists n his refusal, if Abert still declines to tell what he did with the \$125,000 or the \$150,000 which he disbursed, and if Wm. S. King continues to keep out of the way and keeps to himself the secrets of the \$115,000 which he received, then the investigation is at a standstill. Abert will be examined to-morrow, when he promises either to tell without any delay or take the consequences.

AN EARTHQUAKE STORY EXPLAINED.

EXPLOSION OF THE REND-ROCK POWDER WORKS AT PEQUONNOCK, N. J.-LOSS, \$2,000.

At midnight on Thursday the inhabitants of the northern portion of Passale and Bergen Counties were started by a loud and rumbling noise, and yesterday morning reports were current that there had been an earthquake, the rumor being confirmed by many passengers on all the lines of railways centering at Jersey City. In Paterson some of those who heard the report attributed it to the same cause, and others believed it to be the explosion of the Laffin & Rand Powder Works at Mead's Basin, but as these works are not in operation, those who were aware of the fact knew that it proceeded from some other cause. At Riverside, near Paterson, a hundred persons were awakened by the report and looked anxiously from their windows, many of them believing that the gas works had exploded. Before noon it was ascertained in Paterson that the explosion had taken place at the Rend-Rock Powder Company's Works at Pequonnock. These works are about nine miles north-west of Pater son, near the old Newark and Pompton turnpike. The works constituted a nitro-glycerine house, which was a one-story frame building set against a side-bill, having stone ledges for floors. The proprietors used it for the purpose of mixing the powder with the nitro-glycerine to form the compound known as "Rend-Rock," which is employed in blasting. Adjoining this was an ice-house, and about ten yards distant, the boiler-shop, in which a

small upright boller generated steam to beat the nitro-glycerine shop to the required temperature. Pitty feet south of the latter was a small frame building used for packing cartridges with the rend-rock. On the opposite side of the road is an unused frame building known as the Old Pactory, and a few yards distant the packing-bouse, where the cartridges are stored away in barrels and boxes. One hundred yards norn-west of the nitro-glycerine shop was the storehouse, a frame building 60x15 feet, and 200 yards to the southeast of this was a small dwelling occupied as a boarding-house by the men employed in the works, their number having been recently reduced to six. These buildings, all of which were of frame and inexpensive, comprised the works.

having been recently reduced to six. These buildings, all of which were of frame and inexpensive, comprised the works.

Just before, midnight, Thursday James Burns, the watchman, while standing in the boiler-house, dipping cartridges into a kettle of melted paraffine to render the paper water-proof, was attracted by a light in the nitroglycorine shop, and at first supposed it to be some one with a lantern, but, on investigation, found that a small fire was burning in a corner near the back part of the hut in which the rend-rock was mixed. Thinking an explosion liable to occur, he ran to the boarding-house and aroused the men and then started over the hill to the residence of Mr. Kuchlin, the foreman. In a few minutes the expected explosion securred with a terrific noise. To the surprise of all, the damage was comparatively slight. The rend-rock, which is considered preferable in tunneling because it exerts its force downward, acted in that way in this instance, and most of its force was expended in making a hole in the ground about five feet deep. The boiler-house, the ice-house, and the filling-shop were blown into atoms, and the factory was shaken almost to pieces. A few panes of glass were shattered in the loas will reach \$2,000. The origin of the fire which caused the explosion is unknown. Several hundred pounds of glycerine were destroyed. The report was heard at Holocken, Allendale, Hackensack, Englewood, and even Piermonf, about 20 miles distart. In all these places it was thought that an earthquake had taken place.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE. PRUITLESS EFFORTS TO CONSTITUTE A MINISTRY-BARON DE LARCY AND M. DUFAURE CALLED UPON WITHOUT RESULT.

Loynov, Friday, Jan. 8, 1875. The Times special dispatch from Paris says: " President MacMahon has decided to summon MM. Dufaure and Laboulaye, Baron de Larey and Marquis de Castellane to a consultation on the subject of the formation of a new Cabinet and an agreement upon a pro gramme of policy. It is certain that this attempt to constitute a Cabinet from Wednesday's majority in the Assembly will be fruitless. But it is indispensable to render the Marshal's situation clear in the eyes of the nation, and proves the impossibility of any government's securing the support of a majority that can be depended upon. Marshal MacMahon will then be free to choose a Cabinet from those whose programme he can accept, and this Cabinet will be charged with the conduct of the general election."

Baron de Larcy has declared his inability to form a new Cabinet. President MacMahon has new applied to M. Dufaure to undertake that task.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 8, 1875. A special dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette says M. Dafaure's interview with the President was without result. No combination can be effected before to-morrow or Monday. Paris, Friday, Jan. 8, 1875.

It is stated that the basis for a new Ministry bas been settled. The Dukes de Broglie and Decazes and M. de Fourtou will be the chief members.

EFFORT TO ATTRACT GOLD TO GERMANY ACTION OF THE IMPERIAL BANK IN ANTICIPATION OF SPECIE RESUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES. LONDON, Satuday, Jan. 9-5 a. m.

A special dispatch to The Standard from Berlin says the Bank Commission have passed a resolution that the Imperial Bank buy gold ingets at 1,392 marks 60 pfeunigs per pound in order to compete successfully with the American Government and attract gold to Germany. Tais action is taken in view of the resumption of specie payments in the

FOREIGN NOTES.

Judge Reich, in pronouncing sentence upon Count you Arnim, said: " To sum up, the accused has Berlin, purposely removed 13 official papers, such papers offense against Clause 133 of the German Criminal Code. the Pacific Mail. He at once admitted the In meting out punishment, the high position and In meting out punishment, the high position and responsibility of the accused, as well as the serious import of the papers and the danger of their becoming known to unit persons, were so many aggravating circumstances. On the other hand, the surrender of these dispatches on the 28th of June, 1874, and the traditional carelessness of diplomatic agents in dealing with papers, as proved by the rescript of the 21st of December, 1843, are circumstances extenuating, though not animaling the guilt incurred. The surrender of the dispatches, though by the missing documents were restored, was only a reparation of damage done, and whatever the careless habits of the diplomatic oody, lilegal acts are not legalized by their repetition."

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 8.-The Board of Trade held a meeting to-day and reflected the Hon. James Skead, President. Delegates were also appointed to the Dominion Board of Trade. Among the questions ordered o be presented to the Dominion Board for discussion cas that of transferring the express business of the country to the control of the Postal Department of the

THE MISSISSIPPI TROUBLES.

FOUR ADDITIONAL MURDERS REPORTED. COLORED WITNESSES DESCRIBE SANGUINARY SCENES -THE CORRUPTION OF THE OFFICE-HOLDERS PROVED-" SHERIFF " CROSBY'S BOND SHOWN TO

BE FRAUDULENT.
VICKSBURG, Jan. 8.—The Committee of Inrestigation to-day examined a large number of pesses, and elicited information of the killing of four plored men not hitherto reported.

Nicey Hillyer testifled that just before the fight on Hall's Ferry road, she left home with her children for safety; her husband was to follow in a few minutes; afterward found him near the house, shot through the eart; he was not in the fight.

tke Mosely, hving near Haines Bluff, testified that a few nights after the fight Wm. Vaughu was shot at a funeral near there; that Joe Cook, Geo. Shepherd, and funeral near there; that Joe Cook, Geo. Shepherd, and Emanuel Taber, all colored, and neighbors of his, were taken from their homes by a party of whites, among whom were Captains Alec Hozan and Reade, and were taken to near Mrs. Fox's and killed. Cook and Taber, in addition to being shot, had their throats cut and their ears cut off. The bodies hay on the road several days before they were buried, their friends being afraid to bury them. He (witness) owed his escape to the fact that he hid in Vaughn's grave. This witness described the reign of terror among the blacks in that vicinity, and stated that he had left there and gone to Louisiana, leaving everything behind, and that Capt. John Hogan advised him to keep out of the way.

Jane Robinson and Francis Holmes (colored) testified to the kining of Merigs Green, an old colored preacher, two miles out on the Jackson road, on the day of the fight. He was shot, and had his head cut off, apparently with a saber.

with a saber.

Peggy Walls testified that her husband Buck was shot down at Mr. Edwards's, eight unles out on the Jackson road, on the day after the fight, by Alex. Heroro and others, as reported yesterday; that Buck was marmed and had been driven out of Edwards's house.

marmed and had been driven out of Edwards's house. Mary Jackson, colored, estified that after the fight she went to find the body of James M. Grout, to whom she was engaged to be married, and was had started into town with the crowd against her protest, and found his and the bedies of Washington Kinsey and Houston Boyd lying over each other.

Washington lienderson swore he started in with Washburn's command and expected to fight, but ran away early in the fight; that the black men fired the first shot, and that then the crowd with the waite flag were fired on also; that young kobert Bangs was in the fight with a gun, having berrowed a horse to go and get it.

District-Attorney Len was then examined at great length in regard to the deficiation of the various county officials aircady reported, all of which he established by producing the indictments. He did not think, under the existing circumstances, they could be panished. officials already reported, all of which he established by producing the indictments. He did not think, under the existing circumstances, they could be panished. Crosby's bond, as Tax Collector, was produced, and what was supposed to be the bond of the Sheriff was another bond as Tax Collector, with no amount specified in the bond, the discovery of which created a sensation. Lucinda Mitchell and Marray Thomas (colored) testified to the shooting of an old half-crazy negro, mained Tom Bedman, at Thomas's house, the night after the fight. Bidman, who lived by hunting, refused to give up his gun, and was shot.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Jan. 8 .- The State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, which has been in session here all the week, will close its proceedings to-night. About 2,000 members are present. Much busi-ness of interest to the farming class has been trans-acted.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HOW THE CHANGE IS REGARDED BY THE POPE. THE APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION SENT TO EX-QUEEN 18A-

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1875. The Pope, in replying to the congratulations of the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, on Epiphany, sends the apostolic benediction for herself and her son, Alfonso, and says he prays God to grant the latter all happiness in the difficult task which he is about to undertake.

BELLA AND DON ALFONSO.

POLICY OF OUR GOVERNMENT. INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTER CUSHING-OUR POLICY

MORE VIGOROUS THAN GENERALLY SUPPOSED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Immediately upon receiv-

ing official information of the probable accession of Don'Alfonso to the throne of Spain, President Grant directed Secretary Fish to instruct Minister Cushing, at Madrid, to exercise his own discretion as to the time and manner of recognizing the restored monarchy. These instructions were promptly sent to Mr. Cushing, and, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, there is the best reason for believing that no more specific directions have yet been forwarded to him. His original letter of instructions, which was a very strong and pointed document, has thus far been considered sufficient to guide his pelicy. The President intimates to those with whom he talks on this subject that the policy of our Government in regard to the Virginius affair has been more vigorous than has generally been supposed.

VIEWS OF DON ALFONSO. HIS REPLY TO THE ADDRESSES OF THE GRANDERS

AND NOBILITY OF SPAIN-HIS PACIFIC INTEN-TIONS-NECESSITY FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL MON-

The following is the reply of Don Alfonso to the congratulations addressed to him by the grandees and a large part of the nobility of Spain:

to the congratulations addressed to him by the grandees and a large part of the nobility of Spain:

I have received from Spain a great number of congratulations upon the anniversary of my birth, and some from countrymen of ours how resident to France. It desire to convey to you—as well as to all those who have congratulated me—the expression of my gratified and also that of my options. All who have written to me show themselves equally convinced that only by the reistablishment of the Constitutional Monarchy can the oppression, the uncertainty, and the cruel disturbances experienced by Spain be put an end to. I am told that this is recognized by the majority of our compatriote, and that before long all those who are in good fain will be with me, whatever may have been their political antecedents, understanding that they have to fear ne exclusion from a new and unprejudiced monarch, or from a system which is imposed to-day precisely because it represents union and pence. I know not when or bow, nor if this hope is to be realized. It can only say that I will count nothing to make myself worthy of the difficult mission of reëstablishing in our nobic country legal order and political liberty at the same time as concerd, if God in His high designs confides it to me. In virtue of the spontaneous and solemn abdication of my angust mother, whose generosity is only equaled by her misfortanc, I am the sole representative or monarchical right to Spain. This right rests upon the legislation of aces, confirmed by an the precedents of nistory, and it is missionably united to the representative instinctions which never ceased to act legally during the 35 years which passed from the beginning of my mother's reign, until I, being still a child, tred with all my family a foreign soil. The nation being now from the representative instinctions which never ceased to act legally during the 35 years which passed from the beginning of his principal soil. The nation being now from the representative instinctions which never ceased to a to her accustomed constitutional rights and to those free institutions which neither prevented her from defending her independence in 1812 nor from concluding in 1840 another obstinate civil war. She owed to them also many years of constant progress, of presperity, of credit, and even of some giory; years which it is not easy to blot out from the memory when there are still so many who have known them. For all these reasons it is, doubtless, that the hereditary and representative monarchy alone inspires Spain with confidence, since she regards it as the guarantes (for which no substitute can be found) of her rights and interests, from the working classes up to the highest. In the mean time, not only has everything been overthrown which existed in 1867, but also everything which it has been attempted to create since then. If facts have abolished the Constitution of 1815, that which was formed in 1869 upon the basis no longer existing, of the monarchy has also been abolished by hards. If a Junta of senators and deputies, unconstituted by any legal form, decreed the Republic, the only Cortes convoked with the deliverate intention of establishing that system were very soon dissolved by the bayonets of the garrison of Madrid. All political questions are time penning, and even reserved on the park of the present rulers, to be freely decided in the future. Fortunately, the hereditary and constitutional monarchy possesses in its principles the necessary flexibility, and the needful conditions of success, for the of the present rulers, to be treely decided in the future. Fortunately, the hereditary and constitutional monarcup possesses in its principles the necessary flexibility, and the needful conditions of success, for the solution in conformity with the desired and interests of the mation of all the problems involved in its refeestablishment. Let no one expect me to decide anything liastily or arbitrarily. Without the Cortes Spanish princes never transacted scrious basiness in the ancient times of the monarchy, and those most pastrate of conduct will not be forzotten by me in the present state of things, and when all Spaniards are already used to parliamentary proceedings. When cases shall arise, it will be easy for a true-hearted prince and a free people to understand each other, and to agree upon all the questions which may have to be decided. Nothing do I users so much as that our country should be truly free. To this the hard lesson of these times must powerfully contribute a lesson which, if it can be lost upon no one, can be so least of all upon the houset and laborious men of the people, who have been victims to certain us sophistries or to assure decisions. All that we are witnessing shows us that the greatest and most prosperous nations—where order, liberty, and justice are best united—are sive murch of civilization. May then, bryine Providence grant one day that the Spanish people may be animated to tollow these examples. For my part, I am indebted to my misformed for their men and things of modern Europe, and if Spani does not obtain a position in it worthy of her instory, and as the time men and things of modern Europe, and if Spani does not obtain a position in it worthy of her instory, and as a man of my time, truly internal violence, are to be a true Spaniard, nor, like all my accessors, a true Catholic, nor as a man of my time, truly internal violence, are to be a true spaniard, nor, like all my accessors, a true Catholic, nor as a man of my time, truly internal violence, and if Spaniard, nor, as a m

THE FIRE RECORD.

AT CHICAGO-LOSS \$45,000.

CHICAGO, Jan 8 .- A fire at Ashland-ave. and Forty-first-st. last night destroyed the Garden City Fer-tilizing and Rendering Company's factory, owned by Bonfield & Healy. It originated in the explosion of a kerosene lamp which a workman was carrying about. The machinery, valued at \$25,000, was nearly rulned. The total loss is \$45,000, and the insurance about \$5,000.

ELSEWHERE.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 8 .- A mill in Milo, owned in Bangor, and operated by Mr. Ophilus Surgent of Mile, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about \$10,000; insurance not stated.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8.—The grain elevator of Glazier & Morris, on South Pennstivania st., was par-tially destroyed by fire last night, together with 5,000 busnels of corn. The loss is \$12,000, and the insurance \$4,000.

EXECUTION OF A COLORED MAN IN VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, Jan. 8 .- Lewis Adams, colored, vas executed to-day at Pittsylvania Court-house for the murder last June of another colored man named Rice Wilson, with whom he had a dispute while card-playing. Since his conviction, Adams has exhibited a stolid indifference to his fate. He gave however some time to religious exercises, and yesterday was baptized according to the rites of the Eciscopal Church. The execution was witnessed by a large number of colored men and women, as well as by many white men. Adams made a rambing and incoherent address, in which he said his conviction was unjust, and bitterly denounced all who had testified occurst his testified.

KING KALAKAUA.

Boston Jan. 8 .- King Kalakaua and suite ast evening attended the regular monthly meeting of Columbia Lodge at Masonic Temple and were entertained with a splendid banquet. This evening he vis ited the residence of G. D. Gilmore, in Newtown, and the Waltham Watch Factory, and dised at the residence of Alvin Adams in Waterlown. To-morrow he will pay his respects to Mayor Cobb and Gov. Gaston, and leave for Ningara Fails at 5 p. m.

SPECULATIONS IN LARD.

On the Produce Exchange yesterday the failure of Babcock & Co., grocers, of Park-place, was the cause of some discussion. The firm had always hatting in lard. They are understood to have been largely "short," at prices ranging from 11 to 13 cents a pound, and lard is now quoted at 14 to 143 cents a pound. They were supposed to be "short" of about 12,000 tierees. The firm are engaged in making up a statement of their accounts. stood well, but lately the members have been specu